The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

An Arkansas Planter on the Negro Question.

A Cairo correspondent writes:

An Arkansas planter arrived here, from the vicinity of Mount Oliver, on White river, for the purpose of getting arms to equip home Guards, that they might defend themselves against guerillas. He came overland to New Madrid, and reports the country in some places quiet, and that the sober citizens are anxious that the strangest side, which evit dently is the Union one, shall give them peace. His success in getting arms is doubtful.

In conversation with him, I was struck with his candor. In reply to what he thought the best way to settle the war, he said he had nothing to do with it—and even if he attempted to have anything to do with it he said it would make no odds, for the Government and the army would pay no attention to him. In the first place, the Confederates had run off ten of his best "niggers," and the rest twelve in number, had run away to the Union army.

"The nigger business," said he "is done up, and there's no use talking about it.—It don't make no odds how good a Union man one may be, he'll lose his niggers;" and he added: "Ever since the war commenced Old Abe has been turning the screws down on us—first a little turn and then another; we don't scursly feel it, but he keeps a turning of his screws and now its got to be dogon tight. Over thar in Missouri, the Union men thought they was a going to come out all right, but the screws have come down on em so snug, they had to do something—and ther done it, but 'twant no use; down come the screw again and you see where they are.

"That keeping in Schofield was for nothing but to take another turn on the screw. Now, there's Old Kanetuck; she feels as if she was on the top of the heap, and she's been a braggin' what she's done; but you wait a spell, and you'll see the biggest kind of a screw down on her, and if she dont walk the chalk, she'll have her insides squeezed out. There's no use o' talking, the thing's all fixed: and I wouldn't give a dime for the best nigger you can find."

NO CHILDHOOD.—We talk of Adam and Eve, says an exchange, as having been before the fall in a very happy condition; but one thing they missed--they never were children? Adam never played "hookey," he never drove a tandem of boys with a string. He never skated on a pond, or played ball, or road down hill on a hand-sled. And Eve never made a playhouse; she never took tea with another little girl from a tea table set out with their tea things; she never rolled a hoop or jumped the rope, or pieced a baby quilt, or dressed a doll. They never played blindman's buff, or pussy wants a corner, or hurly-burly, or any of the games which childhood disports itself. How blank their age must have been within! No memories of early youth came swelling up their hearts; no visions of childhood floating back from the long past; no mother's voice chanting a lullaby to the ear of infancy, in the still hour of night; no father's words of kindness speaking from the church-yard where he sleeps. Adam and Eve, and they alone, of all the countless millions of men and women that have ever lived, had no childhood.

☞ At a dinner party in Washington a few days since, an eminent English writer and satirist requested to be introduced to a fashionable young lady, remarkable for her beauty, and the general admiration of the opposite sex. Permission was given, and after the usual ceremony of introduction had taken place, the satirist remarked that "he was most happy in making the acquaintance of one of the 'fast' of America." The young lady felt the covert sneer, but replied, "And I, sir, am happy to make the acquaintance of one of the snobs of London society." A general laugh showed that the repartee was well received.

☞ A Spirituelle young lady writes up from Ramsgate, to say:—"In the morning, my dear, we have a delivery of letters by the post. In the afternoon we have another delivery—the delivery of husbands, brothers, cousins, or beloved acquaintances, as the case may be, by the steam packet. In this manner, darling, we have a mail delivery twice a day. It would ill become me to say which one I liked best."

☞ A Welsh parson preaching from this text, "Love one another," told his congregation that in kind and respectful treatment to our fellow creatures, we were inferior to the brute creation. As an illustration of the truth of this remark, he quoted an instance of two goats in his own parish, that once met upon a bridge so narrow that they could not pass by without one thrusting the other off into the river. "And," continued he, "how do you think they acted? Why, I will tell you. One goat laid himself down, and let the other leap over him. Ah! beloved, let us live like goats!"

AARON JONES.—The Captain Aaron Jones, of the "C. S. A.," mentioned in the papers as having been captured and tried as a rebel spy, and acquitted, is the English prize fighter who fought Tom Sayers to a draw, and who was Heenan's second in his fight with Morrissey. When the war broke out he and Heenan were keeping a doggery in New Orleans. Heenan came north, and Jones went into the rebel army.—*Wash. Republican.*

☞ An Irish officer upon seeing a beautiful picture sketched upon a wall in New York, exclaimed:—

"It is a fine painting, but it was never done in America."

"Oh, sir," said his friend, "don't you see it is on a solid wall, and therefore must have been done in this country."

"Ah," replied he, "I see that plain enough, but I only meant that the man who did it was never in America."

☞ "Jim," said one man yesterday to an other; "it is reported that you left the East on account of your belief, an itinerant martyr."

"How," replied Jim, flattered by the remark; "how's that?"

"Why, a police officer told me that you believed everything you saw belonged to you, and as the public didn't, you left."

☞ During a recent performance of Romeo and Juliet, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, the fair Juliet's question, in the soliloquy before taking the sleeping draught—"What if this mixture do not work at all?" was answered by an urchin in the pit:—"Then take a dose of pills."—The effect upon the audience can better be imagine than described.

☞ Alderman G.—What's that Hem'ly? Read that again, my dear?

Emily.—By a wonderful provision of nature, the camel is enabled to take in a great supply of food, having been provided for that purpose with three stomachs.

Alderman G.—Wonderful provision of nature! I should just think it was! Three stomachs. I wish I was a camel!

☞ A new cure for consumption is talked of—a cream diet. Eat as much pure sweet cream as the stomach can digest, (and as you can get) and the effect, it is said, will be quite as apparent as from the use of the best cod-liver oil. As medicine, it has also this singular advantage—many kinds of food are said to be far more palatable by a bountiful admixture of the medicine.

☞ When neighbor Jones went in to dinner the other day, he found one of his apprentices in the kitchen, quietly rolling up his sleeves. "What are you going to do? said Jones. "Oh," quietly responded the boy, "I am going to dive down into that pot to see if I can find the bean that soup was made from."

☞ A New York man, who had not been out of the city for years, fainted away in the pure air of the country. He was only resuscitated by putting a dead fish to his nose, when he slowly revived, exclaiming "That's good—it smells like home!"

☞ A man in Orange county was found one night in a fulling mill, trying to climb the overshot wheel. When asked what he was doing, he said he was trying to get up to bed, but somehow or other the stairs would not hold still.

☞ Count Tracy complained to Foote that a man had ruined his character.

"So much the better," replied the wit, "for it was a very bad one, and the sooner it was destroyed, the more to your advantage."

☞ Poultry well cared for, pay by the eggs and manure produced. The secret of having eggs all the winter is, to give the hens the advantages of Summer, viz: warmth, shelter, light, water, and some animal food to supply the absence of insects which they gather in Summer, with lime enough to make egg shells. They devour and grind up the weed seeds among the grain tailings fed to them, they eat almost every kind of grain. Bones pounded fine, and scraps of fresh meat they devour greedily and convert them into eggs. We find that a cake of scraps from the fat boiling establishment, placed where the hens can pick at it, always keeps the egg machine in operation; if the supply runs out, the eggs are missing

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:

The past year has afforded us new cause of thankfulness to the Almighty for the moral and material blessings which he has bestowed upon us.

The balance in the Treasury November 30, 1862, was		$2,172,844 10
Receipts during fiscal year ending November 30, 1863		4,289,451 65
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30. 1863		6,462,295 75
The payments for the same period have been		4,314,964 05
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1863		2,147,331 70

The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my Proclamation of the 8th day of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt Commonwealth reduced		$954,720 40
As follows, viz;		
Coupon Loan Act, May 4, 1862	160,000 00	
Five per cents	790,716 50	
Four and one half per cent	63,000 00	
Relief notes cancelled	963 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates	13 60	
Interest certificates paid	27 90	
		$954,720 40
Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1862		$40,448,213 82
Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year, ending with November 30, 1863, viz:		
Five per cent. stocks	$388,499 78	
Four and a half per cent, stocks	63,000 00	
Relief notes	109 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates	8 26	
		$961,617 04
Public debt Dec. 1st, 1863,		$39,496,596 78
Funded debt, viz: 6 per cent, loans	400,630 00	
Funded debt, viz: 5 per cent loans	35,709,986 45	
Funded debt, viz: 4½ per cent loans	268,200 00	
		$36,378,816 45
Unfunded debt viz: Relief notes in circulation	$97,251 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	15,356 63	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 33	
Domestic creditors' certificates	724 82	
		$117,780 33
		$36,496,596 78
Military Loan per Act of May 15th, 1861		$3,000,000 00
Total indebtedness		$39,496,596 78

By the act of 15th May, 1861 authorizing the military loan of $3,000,000, a tax of one half mill was laid on real and personal property, to furnish a fund for redeeming the same. I recommend that the commissioners of the sinking fund be directed to invest the proceeds of the tax in State loan, so that it may be drawing interest, to be in like manner invested, or that they should apply such proceeds directly to the purchase of certificates of the military loan, and cancel such certificates as shall be purchased.

Although our finances are still in a healthy condition, it is necessary to invite the serious attention of the Legislature to the consideration of the means of maintaining them unimpaired in future.

By the act of 12th June, 1840, it was provided that the interest of the State loans should always be paid in specie or its equivalent, and that whenever the funds in the Treasury should be of less value than specie the difference in value should be ascertained and certified to the Governor, who should thereupon issue his warrant to the agents or banks authorized to pay such interest on behalf of the Commonwealth, to allow such difference to parties receiving the interest, or at the option of the parties to pay the same in specie.

By the act of 11th April, 1862, it was provided that for the purpose of paying in specie or its equivalent, all interest that should there after be due by the Commonwealth, as required by the act of 12th June 1840, the several banks who should avail themselves of the provisions of that act, (of 11th, April, 1862.) and who should refuse to redeem their notes in specie, on demand, at any time, within ten days upon or after the time when such interest should become due, should thereafter, when required by the State Treasurer, by notice in writing, pay into the State Trersury, in proportion to the capital stock paid in of each bank, their ratable proportion of such premium for gold or its equivalent, as should have been actually paid by the State.

By the act of the 30th January, 1863, it was provided that the State Treasurer should exchange with the banks an amount of currency sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt falling due on the first days of February and August, 1863, for the same amount of coin, and should give to the banks specie certificates of exchange not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin in exchange for notes current at the time, on or before the first Monday of March, 1864, such certificates to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

Under the provisions of the act of 1862, certain banks paid into the State Treasury $140,768 30 as an equivalent for coin for the payment of interest on the public debt.

Under the act of 1863, specie certificates have been given to the banks, amounting in the whole to $1,968,904. 97 which, with the accruing interest, will fall due on the first Monday of March next.

As the provisions of this act were of a temporary character, the only acts now in force on the subject are these of 1840 and 1862, above mentioned, under which it will be the duty of the State authorities to pay the interest on the 1st February, 1864, and thereafter, in coin or its equivalent, and look to the banks that may be liable under the act of 1862 for reimbursement of the premium paid by the Commonwealth.

In the face of all difficulties, this Commonwealth, actuated by a sentiment which does its people honor, has hitherto paid its interest in coin or its equivalent.

Existing circumstances make it necessary to consider now the fair extent of her just obligations.

The exigencies of the times have compelled the Government of the United States to issue large amounts of Treasury notes for circulation, which are not redeemable in coin, and which form the great mass of our circulating medium.

It is our duty as a loyal State—it is our interest as a state whose welfare, and even safety, depend emphatically upon the maintenace of the credit and the success of the military operations of the general government—to do nothing to impair its credit or embarass its measures. On the contrary, we owe it to ourselves and to our posterity to give an active support to its efforts to quell the monstrous rebellion which is still raging, and thus restore peace to our distracted country.

It is our own Government, and we could not, without gross indecency, attempt to refuse its currency in payment of taxes and other debts due to the Commonwealth.

In 1840 the case was very different.—The difficulties then arose from the suspension of specie payments by our State banks, mere local and private corporations, and the State very properly by the act of that year, intended to provide against loss to its creditors by reason of such suspension. An exigency like the present could not then have been foreseen by the Legislature, and it is to be inferred therefore that they could not have intended to provide for it.

We derive our system of public loans from Europe, and the true extent of our obligation is to be ascertainnd by referring to the known established practice of European governments prior to the dates when are loans were effected. I mean of course such of these governments as were held to have maintained their national credit.

It is believed to have been the uniform practice of such Governments to pay their interest in paper currency, however depreciated, during a legalized suspension of specie payments. An observable instance of this is afforded by the course of the British Government, which during twenty-five years, from 1797 to 1822, during which the bank was prohibited by law from paying out coin for any purpose, paid the interest on its public debts in bank notes, which during a great part of that time were at a heavy discount, sometimes amounting to 30 per cent, or thereabout. Their necessities then were not greater than ours are now.

Among ourseles, at the present time, Massachusetts (whose debt is believed to be very small) pays the interest in coin.—Ohio and Indiana pay in currency. In New York it is not known what will be done. Her Legislature, by concurrent resolution, ordered the interest to be paid in coin to foreign stockholders, in April last.

At the present rate of premium on gold, the sum necessary to pay on an amount sufficient to discharge the annual interest on the State debt, would be more than $1,900,000, and to meet this, additional taxation to that extent would be unavoidable. The demands on the treasury for other necessary purposes must probably be such as to render it imprudent to throw any part of this expenditure on the existing surplus. To borrow money from year to year to pay the interest on past loans would, of course, be wholly inadmissible.—To leave the act 1862 in force, and attempt to throw the payment of this large premium annually on the banks, would be not only flagrantly unjust, but quite impracticable. I recommend the whole subject to the careful and immediate consideration of the Legislature. Some legislation ought to be had on it before the close of the present month. In my opinion the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligations by providing for the payment of her interest in the currency of the Government. If the Legislature should think fit to continue to pay it in coin, it will be their duty to levy forthwith the heavy taxes necessary for that purpose. I must in passing observe that the plan adopted by one of the States of paying coin to foreign, and currency to domestic loan holders, appears to me to be wholly unwise, and founded on no legitimate principle.

At the close of the last session, nineteen bills renewing the charters of certain banks for another period of five years were presented to me. Of these I have (for reason which will be hereafter communiated.) withheld my signature from one and approved the remainder. I have been led to sign them by the considerations that the banks of the Commonwealth pay a large revenue which the State can ill afford to loose, and that in the present condition of the country it would be impolitic to drive so much capital out of active use or force it into new employments.

If the National Banking system afford sufficient inducements, capital will voluntionarily take that direction. It is proper to observe that the charters of most of the banks in question expire at an early period while in consequence of the invasion of the State, during the last summer, they could not have been reasonably expected to give the necessary notice of renewed applications for re-charter.

I recommend an extension of the time during which the banks are now relieved from penalties for not paying their obligations in coin.

The increased expenses of living invite attention to the saleries of our public officers. Those of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and of the Clerks in their employment, are in my opinion, too low, especially as the exigencies of the times have greatly enhanced the labors and responsibilities of all, and in the case of the heads of those departments, enforce a constant attendance at Harrisburg, which was not formerly required.

Under the Act of 16th April, 1862, and its supplement passed 22nd April, 1863, the Adjutant General, Quarter-master General and Commissionary General have been acting as the Board of Military Claims. They have up to this time, approved claims to the amount of $166,415,81, and others have been already presented to the further amount of $332,129,29, which have not yet been acted on.

Under the act of 22nd April, 1863, (P. L. 529,) the Court of Common Pleas, appointed three appraisers to ascertain the damage done in the counties on the Southern border by the militia called into service in September, 1862, by the Anderson Cavalry in the same month and by the Rebels in their raid on the 10th and 11th October, 1862.

The Appraisers have not yet completed the performance of their duties. When their report shall have been made to the Court of Common Pleas and affirmed, in whole or in part, by that court, it will be the duty of the Governor to claim the payment of the amounts from the General Government, and on failure to secure the same, then to report to the next Legislature, recommending such action as he may deem just and proper.

The expenses of the Trasportation and Telegraph Department during the past year have been as follows:

Paid (out of appropriation made by Military Loan act of 1861),	$13,658 87
Unpaid (the appropriation being exhausted)	15,764 79
Outstanding liabilities, estimated at	5,000 00
	$34,423 66

These expenses have been mainly incurred in keeping up the necessary correspondence of the military departments and in the transportation of sick and wounded and the dead bodies of our volunteers, as will be seen by the report of the Chief of Transportation, herewith communicated. I recommend an appropriation to meet the deficiency, and also to carry on the service of this department hereafter.

By the thirteenth section of the act of the 15th may, 1861, the sum of $20,000 was appropriated to be expended by the Governor for the compensation of such persons as he might require to serve the Commonwealth in the military organization of the State or the General Government, and for the expenses incident to the business in which they might be employed.

I have, according to law, settled annual accounts of the expenditure of this fund in the Auditor General's office, to which the Legislature is referred. The unexpended balance is now $4 521 08. A further sum should be appropriated in like manner.—Out of this fund I have paid the persons whom I found it necessary to employ in the military department, and the expenses of the agency which I was compelled to establish at Washington to attend to the interests and welfare of our volunteers.—The continuance of this agency and the establishment of a similar one in the West are of vital importance to them. I recommend the passage of an act authorizing the appointments of agents at Washington and Nashville, and defining their duties, which should include the collection of all bounties, back pay, pensions, etc., due Pennsylvanians.

On this subject I refer the Legislature to the report of Col. R. Biddle Roberts, late Agent of the State, at Washington, herewith communicated and commend it to your careful examination.

On the invasion of the State during the last summer, the President made a call for militia, and with his assent I subsequently made a call for volunteer militia for the defence of the State. Under these calls men were assembled and organized with promptness, after the reality of the emergency came to be understood by our people. The General Government clothed and subsisted this force, and agreed to pay it, but as no appropriation for that purpose had been made by Congress, the President and Secretary of War promised if the money should be advanced from other quarters to recommend its immediate repayment on the meeting of Congress. It is understood that steps have been already taken to fulfil this pledge. Several of the banks cheerfully and readily advanced the necessary funds to the amount of $671,476, 43, on my promise to recommend to the Legislature an appropriation to repay them in case Congress should fail to make one. I accordingly make that recommendation most emphatically. Should it be necessary, I will hereafter, in a special message, give the details, and correspondence relating to this subject.

New York and New Jersey, under the President's call, sent regiments to assist in our defence, for which our thanks are due to those States, our good neighbors.

After the battle of Gettysburg, in which loyal volunteers from eighteen States, including Pennsylvania, were engaged, it appeared to me proper that all those States should unite in establishing a cemetery on the spot, in which their soldiers who had fallen in that conflict, should be honorably interred. I accordingly appointed David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, my agent, and through him, a site was purchased at a cost of $2,475 87, and the conveyances made to the Commonwealth. On communicating with the authorities of the other States, they all readily agreed to become parties to the arrangement, and on the 19th day of November last, the cemetery was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, the Governors of the States concerned, and other high officers, State and National. On the 19th day of December, on the invitation of Mr. Wills, commissioners representing the States interested in the cemetery, met in Harrisburg and agreed upon a plan for its improvement and care in the future, and the apportionment of the sum of money required, to the several States, which is herewith communicated. The expense attending the establishment of this cemetery, including the cost of the site and of removing the bodies of the slain, have thus far amounted to $5,209 38, and an appropriation will be required to pay these expenses, and to meet our portion of those attending its future maintenance. It will appear by the proceedings of the commissioners that their due proportion of the expenses already incurred are to be refunded by the States on whose account they were made. It is just to say that Mr. Wills has discharged his delicate and important duties with fidelity and to my entire satisfaction.

The act for the relief of families of volunteers in service may require some revision. It is alleged that in some parts of the State the county authorities are backward in executing the law. If this be so, the members from the different counties will be aware of the fact, and will be most ready to make such further enactments as may be proper.

I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion, their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other natural friends of ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. The $50,000 heretofore given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, referred to in my last annual message, is still unappropriated, and I recommend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such manner as may be thought most expedient and effective. In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provision be made for securing the admission of such children into existing educational establishments, to be there clothed, nurtured and instructed at the public expense. I make this recommendation earnestly, feeling assured that

in doing so, I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent and the good, of the State.

I invite the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee, which is represented to be most deplorable, and appeals with irresistable force alike to your sympathies and your sense of justice. The whole country has been laid waste by the contending armies of the Government and the rebels. Four times large armies have passed over that district, destroying or carrying off all that had been gathered for the approaching winter, and now the women and children are left in a state of destitution.

The representations made by sundry gentlemen of the highest respectability, from that State, are of the most heart rending character. Starvation, actual and present, now exist. Can we, in the midst of affluent abundance, for a moment hesitate as to what our action shall be towards the people whose only crime has been their loyalty and devotion to the Government? Even if a portion of our charity should reach the starving families of those in sympathy with the rebellion, better it should, than that these devoted, self sacrificing people who have so unhesitatingly adhered to the Government, be left to suffer.—Whenever pestilence and famine distressed the people of any portion of our country, we have always been foremost in relieving them, and the people of Pennsylvania have extended their open handed benevolence and broad charity to the starving people of foreign countries. Shall it be said that the appeals of these people for bread fall upon the heart of Pennsylvania in vain, and that we who have so recently given thanks for our abundance have no relief for them in their extremities? I commend the subject through you to the people of the State, as worthy the immediate attention and active exertions of the charitable and the liberal.

I should be glad if the Legislature would make a general revision of our Revenue Laws, with a view to their increased productiveness. It ought to be observed that for a period of more than twenty years, no material change has been made in the Revenue Laws of this Commonwealth. During that time some interests have grown into new importance, and should be made to bear their just proportion of the public expense, since all taxation should as far as possible, press equally upon the property and employments of the people.

Failing such revision, I reccommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the following suggestions connected with the subject.

1. There are several companies in the State which, in addition to large mining privileges, have the control of the routes of transportation, by which alone the products of the mines of individuals in their respective districts, can reach a market. These companies thus enjoyed substantial monopolies, by means of which they not only receive the fair profits of their own property, but are enable to make additional heavy gains at the expense of individuals. In my opinion such privileges ought never to have been granted, but as they exist it appears to be just that the class of companies which enjoy them, should pay therefor an additional specific tax.

2. Very large sums are due to the Commonwealth for unpatented lands. Forbearance, clemency, and liberality have been in vain tried in the numerous at tempts to procure the payment of at least a part of this debt, from the larger portion of those who are indebted on that account. The continuence of this state of affairs is unjust to the Commonwealth and to the vast majority of her people who have honestly paid for their lands. It has become unendurable. I reccommend that the Legislature provide that the Surveyor General shall file on record in the office of the Court of Common Pleas of each country, a description of the lands subject to the lien of the Commonwealth for purchase money, and a statement of the amount of principle and interest now due to the Commonwealth, together with the patent fees on each tract and ten per cent, on the amount so due for the labor and cost of making and filing such statement, and the aggregate amount thus stated, for each tract, shall be held to be the amount now due thereon to the Commonwealth, which shall bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, till paid, and shall continue to be the first lien on the land, till paid, and shall not be divested by any judicial or other sale whatever.—I also recommend the adoption of a suggestion contained in the Surveyor General's report that a specific tax be laid on all unpatented lands.

3. By existing laws municipal corporations are required to deduct and pay into the Treasury the tax on all loans contracted by them. It is believed that a large addition would accrue to the revenue by the extension of this provision to all counties and to all corporations private or public.

I reccommend that it be so extended,

4. A tax on the gross receipts of all railroad and canal companies would, it is believed, be productive and not oppressive.

Upon satisfactory reports, according to law, made by Colonel John A. Wright, I have drawn my warrants for the delivery to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad company of another million of the bonds deposited in the State Treasury. Four millions of said bonds have therefore been now delivered. There can be no reasonable doubt of the early completion of the work, and, when completed, it is confidently expected that the bonds held by the State, secured on the road for $3,500,000, will become good interest paying securities.

I renew most earnestly the recommendation made in my last annual message of revision of the militia laws. They are at present shamefully defective. Indeed, if by a militia law is meant a law intended to provide for so enrolling and organizing the military force of the State that it may be put into service when required, we may be said to have no militia law. In each of the last two years I have been obliged to call out the militia, but in the fact those who obeyed the call were volunteers and, with some exceptions, were wholy unorganized, so that almost in face of the enemy, time had to be consumed in distributing the men into companies and regiments, in electing officers and in other preparations for effective organization.

In the report of the Adjutant General will be found a list of the Pennsylvania regiments and a statement showing the several armies and departments in which they are now serving. In this connection, I suggest the propriety of legeislative authority being given for the preparation of a history of each of our regiments and other organizations, to be preserved among our archieves. The necessary documents are now accessible, and as they may in time be lost or destroyed, the making of such a record as I propose should not be deferred. It is due alike to the living and the dead that this subject should be promptly acted on.

I reccommend that the proposed amendments to the Constitution, given to citizens in the public service out of the State, the right to vote, be passed promptly and submited to a vote of the people at as early a day as possible, so that such citizens may exercise their right of suffrage at all future elections. This would be only doing justice to the brave men who are periling their lives in our defence.

It is highly important that we should replenish the ranks of our regiments in the field and supply the places of those volunteers whose terms will soon expire and who may decline further service. I am happy to say that a large proportion of our regiments are reenlisting. Efforts are making by myself and by the people in various portions of the State to procure a sufficient number of volunteers, and with a promise of success, provided a reasonable time be allowed, for the purpose. Meanwhile persons professing to be officers and agents from some other States are most improperly endeavoring to reduce our citizens into their service by extravagant bounties and promises.

The 12th section of the act of 15th May, 1861, prohibits any volunteers from leaving the State without the authority of the Governor, and I now recommend the passage of a law imposing penalties by fine and imprisonment on all individuals who shall endeavor to procure any person in this State to enlist in the volunteer service of any other State. Many of our counties and townships have filled their quotas at a large expense, and in others they are in course of doing the same by offers of liberal bounties and provisions for the families of volunteers, and it is not right that these patriotic efforts should be embarrassed by interference from beyond our borders especially as we cannot, in these circumstances offer bounties by the State, without the injustice of compelling the counties and townships which have already contributed largely in that way, to assist in paying, by taxation, for the deficiency of others.

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the pernicious practice of leaving many bills to be hurried through at the close of the session. During the last ten days of the last session, 300 bills were presented for my signature, many of them of the most important character. The whole number of bills presented to me during the session was 715. In consequence of this habit not only are bills passed without an opportunity to either House for a proper consideration of their provisions, but the Executive is compelled either to sign them without examination, or to hold them over perhaps to the public inconvevience. It may often happen that a bill not approved by reason of a single obnoxious clause, might if there were time, be repassed, omitting the objectional provision. In connection with the subject of Legislation, I must refer to another mischief. General laws have been passed to give relief in certain cases which formly required a special act in each case. As for instance the sale of lands by executers, administrators and trustees, the adoption of children, the creation of mining and manufacturing corporations, and so forth. These laws were passed to ensure such an examination in each case as would enable justice to be done to the parties and to the public, and also to save the time and expense consumed in private legislations. They have hitherto effected neither purpose, but I do seriously urge on the Legislature the consideration that whoever applies for a special act under such circumstances must either fear the result of an impartial injury or (if the application be for a charter) must desire the omission or insertion of some provission contrary to what the Legislature has determined after mature consideration to be just and legitimate.

I refer to the Auditor General's and State Treasurea's reports for the details of our financial affairs, and to the reports of the Surveyor General, Anjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Agent at Washington, Chief of Transportation and telegraph Department, and Superintendent of common Schools, in regard to their several departments.

In may last it was believed from information received, that General Lee intended to invade this State. Communications on the subject were immediately sent to Washington, urging that preperations for effective defence should not be delayed. Accordingly the War Department erected two new military departments, viz:

The Department of the Monengahela including that portion of the State lying west of the mountains, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Brooks, and the Department of the Susquehanna, comprising the remainder of the State, and to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Couch.

Early in June, Maj. Gen. Couch arrived at Haarisburg and assumed command of his department, which he has since exercised with the soldierlike promptness, energy and discretion which were to be expected from his known character.

The rebels having actually entered the State in some force, and the approach of their whole army being imminent, the President made a requisition for militia from this and some of the neighboring States, and several regiments from New York and New Jersey were promptly sent, and our own volunteer militia began to assemble, but some embarrassments arising the President assented to a call by the Executive of the State, which was accordingly made. Under these calls 5,166 of of the men of Pennsylvania were assembled in the Department of General Brooks, and 31,422 in that of General Couch. To give the details, or even a summary of the operations which ensued, would be impracticable within the limits of a message. It is unnecessary to do so, as I have recommended the adoption of measures for preserving the history of our several regiments and other organizations, and in that history the events to which I have refered will be recorded. It is due, however, to the men who came forward, that I should say now that they made long and laborious marches in parts of this and other States which have been plundered by the rebels, suffered great privations, and were frequently in conflict with the enemy; and on all occasions acted in obedience to military discipline and orders, and with courage and endurance.

Some of the militia called in 1862, and in 1863, were killed and others disabled. In all these cases, where there are no laws for the relief of these men or their families, I recommend the enactment of a law for that purpose.

The campaign on our soil was closed by the victory of Gettysburg, gained by the veteran Army of the Potomac, under the command of Major General Meade, the officers and men of which displayed all their accustomed valor and endurance in the conflict, and in the forced and rapid marches which immediately proceeded it.

Under Divine Providence, to them and to the military genius and unsurpassed energy of Gen. Meade, and the promptness and selfsacrificing gallantry of General Reynolds, we are indebted for success on that bloody field.

We are proud to claim Generals Meade and Reynolds as sons of our own Pennsylvania.

The first lives to enjoy the most precious of all rewards, the grateful appreciation of his countrymen. The latter fell in the very front of the battle, and we can only pay homage to his memory. Whatever honors have been at any time devised to commemorate the virtues of a patriot—of a true, fearless, loyal citizen and soldier, he has abundantly deserved.

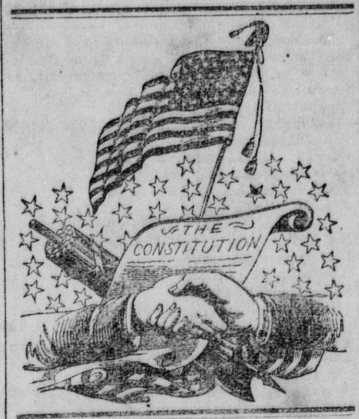
His surviving companions in arms claim he right, of themselv erecting a monument to him on the field on which he fell, and would not be well to interfere with their pious intention. But I hope that the Legislature will place upon the records of the State some appropriate testimony of the public gratitude to him and his surviving commander.

It would be unjust to omit referring again to the loyal spirit of our people which has been evinced in every mode since this war commenced. Not only have they sent 277,409 men for the general and special service of the Government, and supported with cheerfulness the burdens of taxation, but our storehouses and depots have literally overflowed with comforts and necessaries, spontaneously contributed by them, under the active care of thousands of our women, (faithful unto death,) for the sick and wounded and prisoners, as well as for our armies in the field. Their patriotic benevolence seems to be inexhaustible. To every new call, the response becomes more and more liberal. When intelligence was received of the barbarian starvation of our prisoners in Richmond, the garners of the whole State were instantly thrown open, and before any imilar movement had been made elsewhere I was already employed on behalf of our people in efforts to secure the admission through the rebel lines of the abundant supplies provided for the relief of our suffering brethren. Those of our citizens who have fallen into the habit of disparaging our great Commonwealth and the unsurpassed efforts of her people should blush when they look on this picture.

That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually, crushed, we lie—all—under the obligation of the one paramount duty—that of vigorously supporting our Government in its measures to that end. To the full extent of my official and individual ability it shall be so supported, and I rely heartily on your co-operation. I am ready for all proper measures to strengthen its arm—to encourage its upholders—to timulate by public liberality, to themselves and their families, the men who give to it their personal service—in every mode to invigorate its action. We are fighting the great battle of God—of truth—of right—of liberty. The Almighty, has no attribute that can favor our savage and degenerate enemies. No people can submit to territorial dismemberment without becoming contemptible in its own eyes and in those of the world. But it is not only against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very ground work of our whole political system. The ultimate question truly at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful Republic. That is the question to be now solved, and by the blessing of God, we mean that it shall not be our fault if it be not solved favorably.

We have, during the past year, made mighty strides toward such a solution and to all human appearance we approach its completion. But whatever reverses may happen—whatever blood and treasure may still be required—whatever sacrifices may be necessary—there will remain the inexorable determination of our people to fight out this thing to the end—to preserve and perpetuate this Union. They have sworn that not one star shall be reft from the constellation, nor its clustered brightness bedimmed by treason and savagery, and they will keep their oath.

A. G. CURTIN.



THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1864.

Governor Curtin's Message.

The great merit of all the messages of Gov. Curtin is that they are strictly business documents. This merit is particularly conspicuous in the message we publish in this week's paper. There are no attempts at a display of rhetoric, and only at the conclusion, where the well-known patriotism of our excellent chief magistrate finds expression in a few fervid sentences, does he depart from the simple line of his duty as the executive addressing the Legislature on plain business matters. Read it carefully.

☞Our member of the Legislature, Hon. R. A. McMurtrie, has our thanks for valuable public documents.

—A coal operator in Carbon county recently sold his mines and machinery for $700,000. A few years ago he was a bankrupt.

☞Vermont, under the last call of the President for troops, has filled her quota, with a surplus of 270, besides the re-enlistment of volunteers in the field.

☞The Maryland Legislature has elected the Hon. Thomas H. Hicks a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. James A. Pearce.

☞The official rebel loss at Chickamauga is stated as follows: killed, 2299; dangerously wounded, 4780; slightly, 10,500; missing 1900. Total, 19,474— or one-half at least of the whole number of Bragg's army.

☞The Penn'a. R. R. Company are building a magnificent depot and hotel in Pittsburg. It will be about 600 feet long and 110 feet wide, and the cost of the entire structure, when finished, will be about four hundred thousand dollars.

☞A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, says that a force under Sam Jones attacked our troops at Jonesville, Va., on the 3d inst., consisting of about 300 men. After a desperate resistance our troops surrendered, losing thirty killed and thirty wounded, one gun and two small howitzers.

The Conscription Act.

A conference has been held on the amendments to the Conscription Act, and something like the following has been agreed on, which may become law: The classes are to be consolidated, the commutation is to be increased to five hundred dollars and to be applied for exemption from one draft instead of for three years and the probable period of enlistment reduced to eighteen months This would be a compromise of all views in Congress, and is not unlikely to become the law.

☞The people are becoming aroused on the question of volunteering and are determined to avoid the draft. The quotas of quite a number of places have been filled, and we may expect to see a very light draft wherever the people are astir. Many counties will entirely escape the box of prize tickets. How is it with Blair county?

THE DAILY NEWS.—We had almost forgotten to notice that "The Philadelphia Daily News" had increased its dimensions and donned a clean suit of new type within a fortnight. "The News" without making any great pretentions, is just as readable and as reliable as any of the other dailies in the Quaker City. We congratulate its proprietor on the signs of his prosperity.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH.—Any of our readers in want of a first-class paper from the State Capital, can find none better than the Telegraph. It always contains the latest news, its editorials are ably written, and its reports of the proceedings of the Legislature are fuller and more authentic than any other paper in the State. The terms of the Daily are: Single copies sent by mail, per annum, $5,00; One copy, 3 months, $1,25; One copy during the session of the Legislature, $1,50.

☞The New York Tribune publishes an authentic rebel letter, which says:

Gen. Beauregard has caused information to reach all that if he finds it impossible to hold the city of Charleston, he will leave it a mass of ruins. No one will complain of this, as they know the barbarions have sworn to destroy every vestige of the Secession nest, if they can take it. If they should ever enter our house, may God have mercy on them, for I can't, If they ever enter the city, you will hear of the greatest earthquake ever caused by human agency. It will be a consolation, Louise, for you to know that should the vandals ever get here, they will never be able to reach Macon. Gen. Beauregard is confident they could never get ten miles beyond the city in any direction, but he is equally confident they can never come here.—It is mournful to go through our streets, once alive with beauty and fashion, and see them entirely deserted, with the exception of now and then one of our colored people or a squalid Irish woman.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,
ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

EDITOR OF THE WHIG:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by returned mail without charge. THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist.
oct.10-3m. 831 Broadway, N.Y.

A Farm at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private sale his farm situate within one mile of Newry, Blair co. The farm consists of
197 ACRES;
150 of which are under cultivation— the balance being good timber land.

The improvements are a
LOG DWELLING HOUSE and a FRAME HOUSE, a Barn and Stable. There is also an Orchard on the premises. Running water in every field but one. Terms, reasonable. For further particulars inquire of W. H. BROOK, on the adjoining farm.
MICHAEL SISLER.
Jan 9 -tf.

PRICE ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST received and now opening at the well known stand, corner of Blair and Montgomery st. the second supply, for the season. It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very FINE,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. jan.9.'64.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from

Disorder of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHINING

TONIC,

These bitters hove performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And can't make Drunkards.

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

☞READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J, formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphia. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religous Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Curch.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail: but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates St., Philada.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00

Small Size—
75 cents per Bottle—half doz $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH PA. R. R.

Schedule of Arrivals and Departures.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7·00 A. M., connecting with Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East·
" 10. 45 A. M., connecting with Through Accommodation Train East.
" 7. 10 P. M., connecting with Mail Train Westward.

RETURNING:

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8. 40 A. M., or on departure of Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.
" 11. 40 A. M., or on departure of Through Accommodation Train East.
" 7. 55 P. m, or on departure of Mail Train Westward.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞Gov. Curtin has our thanks for a copy of his Message in pamphlet form.

RIGHT.—The barbers of this place have raised the price of a shave to 10 cents.

☞See Statement of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, in our advertising columns.

—John M. Gibboney has been appointed Post Master at Duncansville, vice Mrs. McCabe, resigned.

☞The Buoy farm in Huntingdon co., was sold to Messrs. Helfright & Wharton for the sum of $6,300.

☞Appointment by the Governor—Geo. Port, Esq., to be Notary Public for Blair County.

THE mansion house on the farm of Peter Ripple, Cromwell tp., Huntingdon co., was entirely consumed by fire, on Sunday, the 3d inst.

☞Coal continues to be coal in this neighborhood. In one instance 15 cents per bushel was offered, by a poor man who was entirely out, and refused.

☞C. D. Feeny was put in jail yesterday, for stabbing Peter Smith, of Altoona, with a knife. Smith was cut badly in the side exposing the Lungs, and also cut badly in the arm.

☞J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., received the appointment from the Governor, as District Prosecuting Attorney, of Huntington county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. H. O. Corbin, Esq.

☞We are indebted to Matthew Akin, Co. G, 12th Pa. Cavalry, for an address delivered before Jefferson Council, No. 3, Union League, Martinsburg, Va., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, 1863, by Major D. Titus, 12th Pa. cavalry.

NEW TOWN HALL.—We learn from the "Standard" that Mr. Daniel K. Ramey purposes erecting a Town Hall during the coming season. The Building is to be located on the diamond. We hope Mr. Ramey will fulfill his pupose, and we congratulate the citizens of this borough on the prospect of having a suitable building in which to listen to a speech hear a concert, or hold a Public meeting.

SOLDIERS FUNERAL.—The remains of Hannibal V. Eaton, a member of Co. M. 62d Pa. Vols, were brought home on Saturday last. On Sunday afternoon, after impressive services in the Methodist Church, the body was fellowed to the Presbyterian Cemetery, by a company of discharged soldiers, and buried with the honors of war. He died on Oct. 7, 1862, at Fairfax Seminay Hospital, Virginia.

MASONIC.—A. M. Lloyd, of Hollidaysburg, has been appointed D. D. G. High Priest for the counties of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin, for 1864. John Cresswell, of Hollidaysburg, is appointed D. D. Grand Master for the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Bedford and Fulton, for 1864.

ELECTION.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, by the members of the Blair County Fire insurance Company, at an election held on the 4th inst:

Directors.—Thad. Banks, R. A. McMcMurtrie, Jos. Smith, Jas. R. Patton, Jas. D. Rea, Wm. Jack, Wm. M. Lloyd, David K. Reamy, John Dean.

President.—Thad. Banks.

Vice President.—R. A. McMurtrie.

Secretary.—J. F. Frueauff.

Treasurer.—Wm. Jack.

Ex. Committee.—John Dean, James D. Rea, James R. Patton.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Lloyd, oldest son of Mr. James Stewart, engineer, died very suddenly, on the 9th inst. He was in apparent good health on Friday evening on retiring to bed, but took sick during the night, and died on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock.

ANOTHER.—Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Jno. Mahoney, of this place, was in her usual good health on Sunday last, but died during Sunday night, We have not heard the cause of death in either of the above cases.

☞COLD WEATHER.—From the 1st inst. to the 10th the weather was remarkably cold in this neighborhood. We have heard of several persons who had their limbs frozen. One man in Altoona had his ears so badly frozen that they had to be cut off. The following figures will exhibit the state of the weather at different points: Memphis, Tenn., the mercury was at *ten* degrees below zero; Layfayette, Ind., 23 degrees below zero; Wheeling, Va., 20; Toledo, O., 37; Oshkosh, Wis., 38; Milwaukie, 35; Galena, Ill., 39; Fort Snelling, 50. Trains have been blocked up by the snow, in various parts of the West—in some instances the passengers being without food or fire for 24 hours.

O'FRIEL, THE FORGER.—The career of James O'Friel, now incarcerated in the Dauphin county jail awaiting his trial for forgery, has been a singular one. His exploits in this manner of raising the wind have been manifold, and always managed with such adroitness and skill as to challenge our special wonder. But, unfortunately for him, although fortunately for his victims, he has never been able nor even made the effort in one single instance to cover up his tracks. He is about thirty-eight years of age, small in stature, and usually well dressed. He has had a tolerable education, and is exceedingly plausible in his manner. His forgeries foot up thousands, yet he never got an amount at any one time large enough to justify the risk. His financial transactions were not unlike those of Monroe Edwards so far as open boldness and desperate risk were concerned, but while the latter would coop a cool thirty or forty thousand at one fell swoop, O'Friel has been contented to bag a few hundreds, and then disberse it—no one knows how—almost under the immediate observation of those whom he victimized.

His first forgery was committed in Pittsburg where he forged the name of Thomas Bingham. Mr. Bingham generously settled the affair, and he was indemnified out of an estate near Hollidaysburg, to which O'Friel was one of the heirs. He subsequently forged notes on people in Hollidaysburg, and in some instances offered them to brokers almost under the very eyes of those whose names he was using. The names of quite a number of business men were used and sometimes so skillfully as to defy detection. In one instance he had a check cashed in this city purporting to be drawn by a man named M'Fadden, whose signiture was so well imitated that but for the merest accident in the world M'Fadden would have lost the money, amounting, however, to less than a hundred dollars.

O'Friel has highly respectable friends and relatives, who have exhausted all their means in indemnifying those whom he has victimized. In this way two fine farms lying near Hollidaysburg were sunk, and a fine property in Philadelphia, belonging to his sister, was disposed of in a similar manner to save him from the penitentiary. In this way he has almost beggared a family once in affluent circumstances.

Last winter he forged a note upon A.M. White, an army contractor in Baltimore. Upon this he took merely a small advance many hundreds less than the face of it called for, from the landlord of a hotel, with whom he generously spent the money, when it was morally certain that the fraud must soon be detected. Mr. White and some of O'Friel's relatives raised a sufficient sum of money to compromise the matter, and O'Friel was set at liberty. A few weeks ago he came to this city, having prepared himself with two forged vouchers on the Pennsylvania R. R. company for supplies furnished. One of these, for something over $300, was discounted by C. O. Zimmerman & Co., brokers, and one for $1,100 by the State Capital Bank.—These forgeries were so well executed, and O'Friel himself so plausible, that he could readily have negotiated them at any banking house where he was not personally known, and where they were in the habit of advancing money upon such securities.

If not absolutely insane, O'Friel is certainly a monomaniac on this particular subject, notwithstanding that there is apparent "method in his madness." This we think is evident from the fact that he could not but know that his forgeries must be detected, and yet he never made any effort to escape from the place where he committed them, neither did he ever put any money so raised to practical use, but always disbursed it as fast as he could.

When arrested last, no money was found upon him. He declared that he went to Philadelphia, where a party had made him drunk, and won it from him in gambling. Yet we are told that he was in Hollidaysburg shortly after the forgery, flush with money.

There is little prospect of a compromise now. "The pitcher that goes often to the well is broken at last," and the man who has repeatedly violated the law and escaped a trial will come before his peers at last to have judgment passed upon him. His case will most likely be disposed of by the Court of Quarter Sessions next week.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞Joseph B. Robinson (stone mason) of Duncansville, is informed that his bill for subscription to the Whig is $5 up to the 10th of April next. He will please call and pay it. Other persons returning their paper without paying for it, will also find their bills in the Whig till paid, without additional charge.

☞We have two dwelling houses in Hollidaysburg to rent for one year from the 1st of April next. One at $100—the other at $75. Also—one office.

☞Two houses lately erected in Loudonsville, above the Round House, will be sold with the lots, for $2500 on time—Inquire of Wm. M. Lloyd, Esq.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

☞A gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
oct10-3m] No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

MARRIED.

In Lecompton city, Kansas, on the 20th ult., by Rev. Wm. Todd, GEO. W. MARTIN, formerly of this place, to MISS LYDIA COULSON, of St. George, Pottawattomie county Kansas.

In Wilmore, Cambria county on the 31st ult., by the Rev. I. Hackett, Mr. HENRY A. MCPIKE, of Altoona, to Miss ANNIE WARD, of the former place.

FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT

Of the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, up to and including Dec. 31st, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	44,392 91	
Due from Banks and Bankers,	62,729 01	
Specie, Legal Tender and Postage Currency,	10,830 92	
Bills of Solvent Banks	11,436 00	
5-20 Bonds Deposited with United States Treasurer	24,000 00	
5-20 Bonds on hand,	15,100 60	
Expenses acc.	58 90	
		$168,547 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	50,000 00	
Due Banks,	4.465 95	
Due Depositors,	113,285 26	
Exchange acc.	796 53	
		$168,547 74

Sworn and subcribed before me, this 1st day of January, 1864.
SAMUEL HOOVER, N. P.
W. JACK, Pres't.
R. E. JOHNSON, Cashier.
Jan. 16, 1864 -1t

United States Patent Office,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1864.

ON the petition of Daniel Hicks of Duncansville, Penn'a praying for the extension of a patent granted to him April 2nd, 1850, for an improved Attachment of the Forge Hammer to its helve, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the s cond day of April, 1864;

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 14th of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the Office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 29th Febuary, 1864; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle Washington City, D. C and Blair County Whig, Hollidaysburg, Penn'a once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HALLOWAY.
3t Commissioner of Patents.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following account has been passed and filed in the Register's office of Blair County, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of the said county for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday, the 27th day of January next, at which time and place those interested may attend if they think proper, to wit:

The Account of Joseph Smith, Esq., Guardian of James Albert Orr, one of the minor children of Mary Orr, dec'd.

H. A. CALDWELL, Register.
Register's Office, Hollidaysburg, Dec. 24, '63.

A Valuable Lime Stone Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, desirous of going "West" offers at private sale, his valuable limestone farm situate on Clover creek, in Huston township, Blair county, (in the Cove) containing

125 ACRES.

about 80 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. The buildings and outhouses are of the first class. There is also a

LARGE YOUNG ORCHARD.

of selected choice fruit on it, with a large spring of lime-stone water near the door, and splendid fruit trees and grape vines in the yard. Also, water in the barn-yard. The situation is a desirable one. For further information apply to the owner residing on the premises,
J. B. SHENEFELT.
Bruce P. O. Blair co.
Jan 9, 1864.-3mo.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni exponas, Levari Facias and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on MONDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY, A. D., 1864. at one o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:—

All the right, title and interest of George W. Exler in and to all that certain tract of land situate and lying on the end of Brush Mountain, in Frankstown township, Blair co. containing sixty-nine acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Jonathan Stitler, Jos. Kemp, Peter Lanahan and others, it being purpart No. 1 in the partition of the real estate of John Exler, deceased, and having thereon erected a Log Dwelling House and a Bank Barn.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George W. Exler.

ALSO,

All the right; title and interest of Elizabeth Goodfellow in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 60 ft. on Juniata street and extending back 160 feet to Bank alley, being lot No. 151 in the plan of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, having thereon erected a large two story Brick Dwelling House and a two story frame warehouse and a frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Goodfellow.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of John Hays in and to all that certain lot of ground situate on the south side of the canal basin, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 110 feet on said canal basin and extending back along the Hollidaysburg and Bedford Plank Road 110 feet to lands of Daniel Young, having thereon erected a Steam Tannery, including the engine and boiler, and buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Also all the right, title and interest of John Hays and Elizabeth Hays his wife in and to all that certain half lot of ground lying and being in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair co fronting 21 feet 9½ inches on Allegheny street (that is, including half the wall of the house adjoining, owned by Joseph Dysart,) and extending back the same width 175 feet to Strawberry alley, adjoining on the north-east a five foot alley between said described lot as above and a lot of Dr. Crawford Irvin, and on the south-west by another lot of Joseph Dysart, and having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, with a basement, a ground story, and other improvements.

Also, all the interest of John Hays and Elizabeth Hays his wife to the above described alley and all his interest in and to a brick drain running from a lot of J. L. Hemphill across the lot above described and between lots of Dr. C. Irvin and William Williams, jr., to ——— street, and held in common by said parties and said J. L. Hemphill, that is such portion of said drain as may be necessary to the full enjoyment of said premises.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Hays and Elizabeth Hays his wife.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of Wm. Shomo in and to all those certain lots and part of a lot of ground as follows to wit:—All that certain lot of ground situate on the corner of Allegheny and Front streets, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting 60 feet on Allegheny street and extending back on front street 180 feet to strawberry alley, being lot No. 1 in the plan of said Borough, having thereon erected a double two story log dwelling house, with a two story frame dwelling house adjoining the log dwelling house, and three one story frame shops, one wagonmaker shop, one blacksmith shop and a log stable.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Wm. Shomo in and to all that certain other lot of ground situate on the corner of Juniata and Walnut streets, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, fronting 60 feet on Juniata street, and extending back 170 feet to Short alley, being lot No. 96 in the general plot of said borough, having thereon erected one two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Wm. Shomo in and to all that certain piece or part of a lot of ground situate on the north side of Allegheny street in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting on said Allegheny street 25 feet 4 inches, more or less, and extending back 180 feet to Cherry alley, being the western part of lot No. 162 in the general plan of said borough, having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Shomo.

[N. B. David McMurtrie, Esq., the plaintiff in this writ, agrees to give to the purchaser of the above described property of William Shomo the privilege of paying the one-third of his judgment against the said Shomo on the day of the sale, and the balance in four equal annual payments, with interest from the said day of sale, the payments to be secured by the judgement bond of the purchaser and the interest to be paid semi-annually.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of Simon Brotherline in and to all that certain half lot of ground, situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, fronting on Walnut street 30 feet and extending back 180 feet to Church Alley, being the eastern half of lot No. 57 in the old town plot of said borough, and having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, and a frame stable and a slaughter house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Simon Brotherline.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of Dr. J. T McVey in and to all those two certain lots of ground, situate on the corner of Logan and Clearfield streets, in the borough of Tyrone, in Snyder township, Blair county, fronting 120 feet on Logan street and extending back on Clearfield st. 160 ft. to an alley, having thereon erected a large double two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Dr. J. T. McVey.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of Joseph R. Higgins in and to all those certain two lots of ground, situate in the town of Williamsburg, Blair County, fronting each 50 feet on the south side of front street and on the west side of Plumb street, and extending back 175 feet to an alley, said lots being numbered 32 and 33 in the plan of said town and having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling house, a frame stable, and other improvements. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph R. Higgins.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of John Tate in and to all those certain two lots of ground, situate on the southeast side of Claudia street, in the Borough of Altoona, Blair county, fronting on said Claudia street 50 ft. each and running back 120 feet to an alley, they being lots Nos. 1 and 2 in block D in the general plan of said Borough, and having thereon erected two two story frame dwelling houses and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Tate.

SAML. McCAMANT Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Hollidaysburg, Jan. 5, 1864
The above described property will pe knocked down to the highest bidder on Monday 25th inst. The practice of keeping open the Sheriff Sales until Wednesday is discontinued.

The Saturday Evening Post,

"The Oldest and Best of the Weeklies."

The Proprietors of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—which paper is now in its Forty-Third Year!—would simply announce in their Prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as A FIRST CLASS LITERARY PAPER!

They have reason to believe that the stories of Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.; Miss Braddon, author of "Elnor's Victory," &c.; Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c.; Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and numerous other excellent writers, have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest; and they design procuring for the POST in the future as in the past, the best Stories, Sketches, and other Literary Novelties, which they can possibly obtain. They have commenced, in the first paper of January, a New Novel called

OSWALD CRAY, By Mrs. Wood,

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," &c. This novel will be about the length of "East Lynne," and will be printed from the advance sheets expressly forwarded to them by Mrs. Wood from England.

In addition to the Stories written expressly for the POST, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers the best Stories from the English Periodicals. And gives, in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments every week.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS!

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to the Post and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty-Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year; Two copies, $3; Four copies, $6; Eight copies (and one gratis), $12.—One copy of the POST and one of the LADY'S FRIEND, $3.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut St, Phila.

☞Specimen numbers of the POST sent gratis.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Ia ir sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. ☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity; resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE.
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31.-1y.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—The Commissioners of Blair county will offer for sale at the Court House, in Hollidaysburg, on Monday, January 25th, A. D. 1864, the following tracts of unseated and seated lands, which were legally purchased by the Commissioners at different Treasurer's sales, and have been held the time repuired by law, and have not been redeemed by former owners within such legal limitation.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee's names.	Townships
100		Geo. Householder,	Allegheny.
408		Richard Noleman	"
400		M. Lowell	Blair.
461	7	Daniel Kladder	Frankstown
383		John Thompson	Greenfield
440		Ebenzer Branham	"
436		John Martin	"
440		Wm Peirson	"
439		Wilson Hunt	"
438		John Taylor	"
465		Robert Hugh	"
237		William Bennett	"
375		Samuel Santee	Huston

Given under our hands at the Commissioner's Office, Hollidaysburg, Dec. 5, 1863.
JAS. M. KINKEAD, } Comm'rs
DANIEL SHOCK, }
Attest: GEO. W. HEWITT, }
Jos BALDRIGE, Clerk. [Dec26 4t]

——"I am on the *trail* of a *dear*," as the fellow said when he stepped on one of the female street sweepers.

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,

for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of Instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

In the

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

the student enters upon the Graduting Course, which includes a continuation in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade; Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, &c, and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirley new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.
Dec. 12, 1863 -1yr.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Trial List for January Term, '64.

FIRST WEEK.

George W Graham vs Fox & Strouse.
David G Hunter's exrs vs Taylor & Kemp
Joseph Dysart's use vs O'Friel's Heirs
Peter Hewit's vs James Bell, Garnishee.
McNamara's admx vs Wm Lyon
D Good's use vs D Watson et al.
Dan'l K Ramey vs W W Jackson
E Isett vs J Walters Exrs
Daniel Shannon vs George Wehn.
S W Rhodes admrs vs Penna R R Co.
Jos Higgins & Co vs Watson, White & Co
McLanahan & Johnston vs Bell & Cresswell
Wm Kellerman vs S S Barr.

SECOND WEEK.

Elmira Ritchie vs John Stroup
Com'th for use of Deeter vs Deeter et al.
John Baird vs J & D Confer.
James A McCahan vs Elliott & Miller
H Y Brady vs Jos K Ely.
Peter Campbell vs Same
Esther Strayer vs Walter & Strayer
Porter, Milliken & Co. vs. Lorenz, Wingard & Co.
Same vs Lorenz & Leamer
T H & J R Vaugh vs The Franklin High School.
John Brotherline vs Altoona Borough.
William Austiee vs Geo. W Stewart.
Jacob Hesser vs Veach & McClain.
John Burger vs Jacob B Bowser.
Wm Vaughn vs Jno Deryin et al
Robert Macklin vs John Wightman.
R B Johnston vs Elliott & Miller.
Robert Potter vs William Green et al
G H & J K Shoenberger vs Wm M Lyon et al.
Jos Kelly's use vs T. McNamara.
John Neff's admr vs Thomas Mays.
Hacker, Regar & Winger vs John Sparr.
Henry Shaw vs James Weyand
Mary E Fenton vs Daniel D Demer
Jos Jones' admr vs Seth R McCune
Daniel Rickel vs George Wehn
Eckhart & Myers vs McNamara & Co.
J M Kinport vs Philip Call

A. S. MORROW, Prot'y.
Dec. 29th, 1863.

License.

The following named persons have filed petitions for License in the Clerk's Office, to be presented to the Court at the next term, commencing on Monday, the 25th of January, A. D. 1864, to wit—

John Smith,	Tavern,	Altoona.
Adam Beam,	do	do
Patrick Murphy,	do	do
Joseph Schell,	do	do
John Krummack,	do	do
Wm T. Marriott,	do	do
Mrs. C. M. Reilly,	do	Hollidaysburg.

jan 9. A. S. MORROW, Clk.

THE FARMER.

RURAL LIFE.

Men follow what they love, and the love of rural employments is almost universal. Every one likes the country, whose tastes are cultivated in the least, and who enjoys what is primitive and pure. The citizen tires of city pleasures.—He soon finds there is no freedom comparable with that which the country affords; for though he dwell in the city for advantages of libraries and social entertainments he seeks the country for inspiration when these loose their attractions, and his spirits as his friendships crave refreshment and renewal.

"For only they who in sad cities dwell,
Are of the green trees fully sensible."

We see how this appetite gratifies itself in the general swarming during the summer season from the cities to the suburban towns, if not to the hill countries, for the freedom and health found there; and how to gratify and meet the demand for more natural satisfactions, our Guide Books have become, not only the most attractive geographies of the territories therein described, but works of taste, combining some of the choicest illustrations of poetry and prose in our literature; and sketches, too of such scenes and parties are sure of an eager reading.

THE WAY TO COOK BEEF.

When you get hold of a good thing communicate. Having learned this method of cooking beef within a few years, we find it so much the best way that no week elapses without a meal of beef steaming upon our table.

To steam beef procure a cast iron pot, of large dimensions having at the bottom a shoulder, which is found in most large iron pots, at the point where the diameter is diminished to fit the hole in the stove.—Across this hole you place some pieces of shingle; then fill up the pot to the shingles with water, adding a few pieces of lemon peel or a little mace if you please; place the meat upon the shingles; cover up tight with a fitted tin cover; place over a the fire and wait till done. You must be careful to add water occasionally; for if it should all boil away of course the gravy would be burned, and the flavor of the meat injured. When finished the bottom of the pot contains a large quantity of most excellent gravy, which of course must be thickened and seasoned.

A rump of beef, or a shoulder forms an excellent piece to operate on. Mutton is also fine. Try it.

GROWTH OF TIMBER.

It is a singular fact that what were vast treeless prairies in Illinois, twelve years ago, are now covered with a dense growth of thrifty young forest trees, comprising various species of oak, hickory, cottonwood, ash, &c., so rapid has been this change in many localities, that where some of the early settlers located, twenty to twenty-five years ago without a tree around them, they can now cut and hew good building timber a foot square.

Prairie land, when kept from the annual fall burning formerly practiced by the Indians, rapidly produces a growth of trees. Some of the old citizens, who greedily located the timber land when they came to this country, and were careless about acquiring prairie now find the latter of more value than the former; their timber has grown faster than they used it.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Penna. Nov. 27, 1862

JOHN H. KEATLY.
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863

J. P. FRUEAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.
BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a. Oct. 31, 1863. tf.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.
COAL.
J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,
ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

United States Hotel,
HARRISBURG.
THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refitted in handrome style.
The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

U. S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans. THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans so that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, viz; on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500 and $1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000, and $10 000 For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

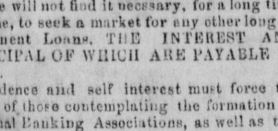
These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half, per cent. on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc, must pay from three to five per cent tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Dec. 5th, 1863.

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.



Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg
CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.
Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.
His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.
He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.
STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

Steam Engine.
WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $400. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Dec. 12, 1863.-tf

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-18-3-12

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 27, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.
OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.
AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

Duff's College.
Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.
FOUNDED IN 1840.
Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.
OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of
Mercantile Book-Keeping.
Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S
Steamboat Book-Keeping.
"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of
Railroad Book-Keeping.
After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of
Private Bank Book-Keeping.
The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.
12 FIRST PREMIUMS
for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the
United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.
FORTY DOLLARS
Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.
Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.
Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.
For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.
DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS
APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.
AGENTS WANTED.
A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.
This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it abounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. Joe is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but he will dispose of it cheap
JOHN BROTHERLINE.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."
I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 1, 1863.

Caution.
THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 7, 1863.

JOB WORK.
ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.
LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.;
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.
BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.
A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.
The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.
Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.
For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-3. Philadelphia.

Tyrone Marble Works.
ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.
THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,
Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,
in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.
JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.
WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.
AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:
BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.
They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.
All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.
THE EDITOR.

Groceries for the Million!
IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.
On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,
For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.
Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.
The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.
WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.
Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.
Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

NEW
STORE.
JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT
CHAMBERLINS'
CORNER,
Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,
A large and fresh supply of
FALL & WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of
GENTLEMENS'
and
LADIES' WEAR.
Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Of all qualities, sizes and prices;
Cheapest in Town,
and suitable for the approaching cold season, with an extensive variety of
BOOTS & SHOES
direct from the Manufacturers
OF
Superior Quality!!
Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'
HATS & CAPS,
and
FURS!
HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, BLACK and FANCY.
A fine assortment of
SHAWLS,
that will be sold at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.
5000 YDS. PRINTS,
from 20 to 25 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.
ALSO, A fresh assortment of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
and all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and general Variety Store.
The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a
Small Advance on First Cost.
Call & Examine.
No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.
W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 5, 1863.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Ill Pres.	$25,000
HANIBAL HAMLIN of Maine Vice Pres.	" 8,000

THE CABINET.

Wm M. Seward, of N. Y, Sec. of State.	8,000
Salmom P Chase, of Ohio Sec of the Treas	8,000
E. P. Usher, of Ind. Sec. of the Interior	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Con. Sec. of the Navy	8,000
E. M. Stanton, of Pa. Secretary of War.	8000
E. Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General	8000
Montgomery Blair, of Md. P. Master Gen.	8000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md.	Chief Justice:		6,000
J. M. Wayne, of Geo.	Associate Justice		6,000
J. Carton, of Tenn.	"	"	6,000
S. Nelson, of N. Y.	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.	"	"	6,000
N. Clifford, of Maine.	"	"	6,000
John Miller of Iowa	"	"	6,000
Swayne, of Ohio,	"	"	6,000
Davis, Ill.	"	"	6,000
Field,	"	"	6,000

The Supreme Court is held at washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annualy by a Justice of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General, James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, James A. McGrath of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read, Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
County Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Kentley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor house, Obed B. Crissman.
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Hershey, Alex. Knox and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor, James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Coursman.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, A Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Joseph Isenberg,
Borough Treasurer, A. S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M'Clure.
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.
High Constable, A. P. Baker.
School Directors, S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFarlane.

POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton,
Antistown,	B. F. Bell,
Arch Spring,	Thomas S. Isett,
Bruce,	D. Aurandt,
Canoe Creek,	D. W. Brown,
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe,
East Sharpsburg,	J. Hoover,
East Freedom,	John P. Kephart,
Eldorado,	J. J. Canan,
Frankstown,	James McGeehan
Fostoria,	J Kemp
Hollidaysburg,	James Bingham,
Martinsburg,	J. G. Herbst,
Newry,	Landon Reives,
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing,
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers,
Sarah,	Paul Mauk,
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey,
Spangs Mills,	J. F. Spang,
Springfield Furnace,	
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart,
Tyrone,	J. S. Plummer,
Williamsburg,	J. W. Spencer,
Yellow Springs,	Samuel J. Fox.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all Arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
3 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
1 square (12 lines.)	0 50	0 75	1 00
2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
3 squares (36 lines.)	1 50	2 25	3 00
	3 months.	6 do.	12 do
3 lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
1 square, (12 lines)	2 50	4 00	7 00
2 squares, (24 lines)	4 00	6 00	10 00
3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four squares,	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.

☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, associations, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2 50; Estrays, $2 00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate.

Business notices 10 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line. Obituary notices Exceeding six lines, 10 cents.